The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XXXVIII. No. 5916. 號四月七年二十八百八千一英 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1882. 日九十月五年午壬 Price, $24 per Annum.

AGENTS FOR THE *CHINA MAIL.*

LONDON:—F. Algar, 11 & 12, *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,* E.C. George Street & Co., 30, *Cornhill.* Gordon & Gotch, *Ludgate Circus,* E.C. Bates Hendy & Co., 37, *Walbrook,* E.C. Samuel Deacon & Co., 150 & 154, *Leadenhall Street.*

PARIS AND EUROPE:—Gallien & Prince, 36, *Rue Lafayette, Paris.*

NEW YORK:—Andrew Wind, 133, *Nassau Street.*

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—Gordon & Gotch, *Melbourne and Sydney.*

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—Bean & Black, *San Francisco.*

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—Sayle & Co., *Square, Singapore.* C. Heinszen & Co., *Manila.*

CHINA:—*Macao,* Messrs A. A. de Mello & Co. *Swatow,* Campbell & Co. *Amoy,* Wilson; Nicholls & Co. *Foochow,* Hedge & Co. *Shanghai,* Lane, Crawford & Co.; and Kelly & Walsh. *Yokohama,* Lane, Crawford & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital,.........5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund,............2,100,000 Dollars.

Court of Directors.

Chairman—H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Wm. Reiners, Esq.

H. Hoppius, Esq. | M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
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Chief Manager.
Hongkong,......Thomas Jackson, Esq.

Manager.
Shanghai,.........Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers.—*London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, March 22, 1882.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital Fully Paid-up..........£3,200,000.
Reserve Fund......................£800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

London, Bourbon, San Francisco, Marseilles, Bombay, Hongkong, Lyons, Calcutta, Hankow, Nantes, Shanghai, Foochow, Melbourne, and Sydney.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

F. COCHINARD,
Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 8, 1882.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up Capital.......................£1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

Rates of Interest Allowed on Deposits.

At 3 months' notice 3 % per Annum.
" 6 " " 4 % " "
" 12 " " 5 % " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

About 2,000 lbs. Miller & Richard's Extra-hard Metal BOURGEOIS TYPE, No. 19, (somewhat worn but in fairly good condition).

Apply to
Office of this Paper.

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)

Washerman's Books, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, $1 each.
China Mail Office.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

We Have been appointed Agents for the MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, of Tokio, at This Port.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

I Have Established myself at this Port, as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Firm name of "AARONS & Co."

Office, Beaconsfield Arcade, No. 14, 3rd Floor.

HERMAN AARONS.

Hongkong, June 30, 1882. jy9

NOTICE.

The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. CHARLES KAHN in our Firm Ceased on the 30th April, 1882.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, Shanghai, } 1st May, 1882. au1

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 5th July, 1882, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

An Invoice of
O L E O G R A P H S,
in Handsome Gilt Frames;
And,
S U N D R Y B O O K S.
Also,
21 TELEGRAPH CODES,
belonging to
the Estate of the late Vogel & Co.

Terms of Sale.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 29, 1882. jy5

PUBLIC AUCTION.

In pursuance of instructions from the Mortgagee.

Mr. J. M. GUEDES will sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 5th of July, at 3 p.m., at the Premises,—

THAT VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY comprising Section D of Marine Lot No. 16, and Subsection 3 of Section A of Marine Lot No. 16A.

The Premises are held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 981 years, and will be sold subject to the existing tenancies and lettings thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, June 26, 1882. jy5

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY will be Sold by Mr. J. M. GUEDES by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 7th July, 1882, at 3 p.m., on the Premises, under instructions from the Mortgagee,—

The PREMISES comprise that PORTION of MARINE LOT No. 34, abutting on the South on Jervois Street, and measuring thereon 40 feet 9 inches, and measuring on the North 28 feet, and 8 feet 6 inches, on the East 5 feet, 9 feet 6 inches, and 49 feet 8 inches, and on the West 51 feet 6 inches, and are registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of MARINE LOT No. 34.

The Premises are held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 999 years at the apportioned Crown Rent of $38.45 per annum, and will be sold subject thereto and to the existing tenancies and lettings of the Premises.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer;

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, June 26, 1882. jy7

POSTPONEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY
in Praya East.

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Second Mortgagee to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 12th day of July, 1882, at 3 p.m., on the Premises,—

Subject to an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 22nd of September, 1879, for the sum of $50,000 and Interest due thereon,

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND,

Situate at Victoria, Hongkong, registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 65. Together with the 4 Substantially Built HOUSES known as the Blue Buildings, and 4 Large Granite GODOWNS in Praya, with 17 HOUSES in Queen's Road East. Monthly Rental for the above Houses $1,026.

The Premises are held for the Residue of the term of 980 years created by a Crown Lease, dated the 14th July, 1861.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer;

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

Hongkong, June 30, 1882. jy12

For Sale.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

FRESH LEMONS.
BATHING DRESSES.
Ladies' TENNIS SHOES.
LIGHT CANVAS BOATING SHOES.
WHITE CANVAS SHOES for Summer.
ÆSTHETIC LAWN TENNIS HATS, Latest Novelty.

CUMSHAW TEA.

Lane, Crawford & Co. have just Received from Foochow, their first supply of the New Season's Cumshaw Mixture in five and ten catty boxes.

Price, delivered free to any address in the United Kingdom.................. } $ 7 50 per 5 catty box. $12.00 " 10 "

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, June 27, 1882. tf

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

Lane, Crawford & Co. have been instructed by H. Jerome, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 8th Instant, at 2 o'Clock p.m., at his Rooms, over the O. & O. S. S. Co.'s Office, 52, Queen's Road Central,—

The whole of his Substantial
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
comprising:—

Cretonne Covered Chairs and Couches, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Oil Paintings and Water Colours, Teak Dining Table and Whatnot, Vienna Chairs, Glass and Crockery Ware, Electro-plated Table Ware, Teak Writing Table, Mahogany Dressing Table, Wardrobe with Mirror Front, Mahogany Bedstead with Spring Mattress, Carved Ebony Washstand and Service, &c., &c.

AN AMERICAN COOKING STOVE, with UTENSILS.

&c., &c., &c.

Terms.—As usual.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, July 3, 1882. jy8

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned Auctioneer has been instructed by the Mortgagee, to offer FOR SALE by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 8th of July, 1882, at 3 p.m., at the Premises,—

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND

Having a Frontage of 77 feet upon Fat Hing Street, and registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 359; Together with the SIX HOUSES, No. 1 to 6, in Fat Hing Street.

The Premises are held from the Crown for the Residue of the term of 999 years, and will be Sold subject to the existing Tenancies and Lettings thereof.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer;

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, June 26, 1882. jy8

To Let.

TO LET.

(with immediate possession.)

The New FAMILY RESIDENCE situate next to Excelsior on Robinson Road, replete with every convenience, Tennis Lawn, Stabling, &c.

Also,

8 First-class GODOWNS of all Sizes—Water-side. Inspection is invited.

Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON.

Hongkong, June 15, 1882.

TO LET.

No. 9, Seymour Terrace.
Nos. 2 and 4, Peddar's Hill.
No. 4, Old Bailey Street.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, June 24, 1882.

TO LET—FURNISHED.
"NORMAN COTTAGE."

Apply to
GEO. HOLMES.

Hongkong, June 29, 1882. jy6

TO LET.

Offices on the FIRST FLOOR of "Marine House," West Side. These Apartments have a Compradore's Room and Servants' Quarters on the Ground Floor.

Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.

Hongkong, June 24, 1882.

TO LET.

(Possession on 15th July next.)

The Commodious HOUSE with Large Compound, and a Chinese HOUSE attached, No. 33, Pottinger Street.

Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.

Hongkong, May 31, 1882.

For Sale.

The CHINA, JAPAN AND KOREAN CURIO DEPOTS,
(The oldest Curio Business in Japan),
wholesale and retail,
N. McLEOD,
Nos. 28 & 77a, Main Street, Yokohama.

N.B.—Just received on Consignment,
THE FINEST PRIVATE COLLECTION OF CURIOS IN JAPAN.

Foreign Residents in China would do well to apply through their Agents in Japan, if they wish to acquire some of these Gems of Art.

HISTORY OF KOREA.

Translated from the original in the Tokio Fu Library; the first and only History of that country.

Illustrated, Price, $2.00.

MAP AND CHART OF KOREA,

With statistics and description of the country, compiled with great care, from the only French Map, best English Chart and Chinese and Japanese Map of Korea, containing all the public roads. Men-of-war, traders, and intending residents will find this Map and Chart useful.

Price, - - - - - - - - $1.25.

Also,

Tourist's Map and Chart of Japan,...$1.25
History of Japan and Illustrations, 2 Vols. (a few copies only for sale),.......... } $5.00
Guide Book of Japan,....................$1.75

By N. McLEOD.

To be had at the principal Booksellers in China and Japan.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, June, 1882. jy5

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

New York, San Francisco, Sydney and Hongkong Depot for the World's Patented Articles.

MARINE HOUSE, *Queen's Road,* HONGKONG.

Importers and Manufacturers of NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE, Electro-Plated GOODS, ARTICLES of Useful Invention; ORGANS, Patent ORGANETTES, RUBBER GOODS, American TRUNKS, &c., &c., &c.

General purchasing Agents for every description of American Goods.

Business exclusively wholesale.

S. B. LEWIS, *Manager.*

Hongkong, June 16, 1882.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,
Quarts.................$17 per 1-doz. Case.
Pints..................$18 per 2 doz. "

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

FOR SALE.

B. & E. PERRIER'S CHAMPAGNE, CARTE BLANCHE,
Pints...............$18 per 2 dozen Case.
½ Pints.............$19 per 4 dozen "

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, June 23, 1882.

FOR SALE.

Messrs W. & J. LOCKETT'S Celebrated BRANDS, Threfall's Export PALE ALE, and Findlater's *** DUBLIN STOUT in Pints and Quarts. Fine OLD PORT, in Cases of 1 dozen.

Also,

SILLERY MOUSSEAUX (Vin de Champagne), in Cases 2 dozen Pints and 1 dozen Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

FOR SALE.

A. RAUTERT MAINZ DELICIOUS TABLE BEER.
1 doz. ℔ Case CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.
$11.........................℔ Case.

Apply to
SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, March 30, 1882.

GODOWNS TO LET.
Praya East and Wanchai Road.

For Particulars, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

COLONEL IKE AUSTIN'S NEW AMERICAN RIFLE RANGE,
now open at
THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SPORTING RIFLES!!!

Popular Prices:
FOUR SHOTS for.....................25 Cents.

Gallery open daily from 4 to 11 p.m.

Hongkong, July 1, 1882.

WILLIAM DOLAN,
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,
22, Praya Central.

Cotton Ducks, Hemp Canvas, Manila Rope, American Oakum, Life Buoys, Cork Jackets, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882. au1

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY'S EMIGRATION AGENCY.

Messrs. Birley & Co.'s Offices, Queen's Road.

NOTICE.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS BOUND TO JAPAN.

Dr. BUCKLE attends Ships daily in Yokohama Bay. Call flag F.

Hongkong, May 27, 1882. jy27

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

Published at the "China Mail" Office in time for the English Mail.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely-printed matter.

This Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily *China Mail,* is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 52 cents.) $12 per annum (postage paid $12.50.)

Orders should be sent to Geo. Murray Bain, *China Mail* Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than noon of the day the English Mail Steamer leaves.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily *China Mail.*

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

The Undersigned has been appointed AGENT for the SALE of the above COALS at Hongkong, from and after this date.

H. J. H. TRIPP,
Mitsu Bishi Mail S. S. Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1882. oc27

TOK KEE,
COAL MERCHANT,
33, Wing Hing Lane, Hongkong,

Keeps on hand for Sale all Kinds of Steam Coal of the best quality, at moderate rate; also has always Powerful Steam Launches for Hire at a reasonable Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.

Hongkong, January 13, 1882. jy13

NOTICE.

The Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their GOODS by Messrs KYNOCH & Co., of Witton, near Birmingham.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1881. 13au82

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan,—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing a large and ever-increasing circulation. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest, while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT,
11, *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,* LONDON.

The Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Shipping.

Steamers.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, *and the* MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.)

The Co.'s Steamship "*Aglaja,*" Capt. B. Crilanovich, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 6th Instant, at Daylight.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 1, 1882. jy5

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The Co.'s Steamship "*Sarpedon,*" Captain Ward, will be despatched on or about the 3rd July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 28, 1882.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The Spanish Steamer "*Emuy,*" Captain Ortuzar, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 7th Inst., at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, July 3, 1882. jy7

FOR LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "*Glenfalloch,*" Captain Burch, will be despatched as above on or about the 8th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, June 24, 1882.

FOR LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "*Afghan,*" Captain Rowley, will be despatched on or about the 8th July.

For Freight, apply to

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 23, 1882.

STEAM TO BOMBAY *VIA* STRAITS.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "*Avoca*" will leave for the above place on TUESDAY, 11th July, at 4 p.m.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, June 30, 1882. jy11

DIRECT ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Taking through Cargo and Passengers to ADELAIDE, *all* NEW ZEALAND PORTS, FIJI *and* NEW CALEDONIA.)

The Steamship "*Nelson,*" Captain Thom, will be despatched as above on or about FRIDAY, the 14th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, June 30, 1882.

FOR SINGAPORE, PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to MELBOURNE *and* ADELAIDE, *and to* NEW ZEALAND PORTS.)

The A 1 British Steamer "*Oakdale*" will load as above, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 3, 1882.

FOR LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "*Glenearn,*" Captain Duke, will be despatched as above on or about the 18th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, July 3, 1882.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

To be followed by the s.s. "*Mynmuir.*"

(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, *should sufficient inducement offer, and taking through Cargo to* NEW ZEALAND.)

The Eastern and Australian Steamship Co.'s Steamer "*Catterthun,*" Capt. Millar, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 25th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June [illegible], 1882.

Shipping.

Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship "*Laertes,*" Captain Scale, will be despatched on or about the 15th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 30, 1882.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Ship "*Melrose,*" French, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, June 28, 1882.

FOR LONDON *VIA* HAVRE.

The 3/3 A.1.1. German Bark "*Jupiter,*" F. Ulrich, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, June 17, 1882.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 3/3 *L.1.1.* American Ship "*Lucy A. Nickels,*" Nickels, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, June 28, 1882.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 *L.1.1.* American Ship "*Grecian,*" Dunbar, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, June 28, 1882.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "*SUMIDA MARU,*" FROM KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

Consignees of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Tuesday, the 4th Instant, will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

H. J. H. TRIPP,
Agent,
Mitsu Bishi Mail S. S. Co.

Hongkong, July 3, 1882. jy10

STEAMSHIP "*YANGTSE.*"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

Consignees of Cargo per Steamship *Indus,* from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables—are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 5 p.m. To-day, the 29th Inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Thursday, the 6th July, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 29, 1882. jy6

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM GLASGOW, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

The Company's Steamship *Posang,* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, June 28, 1882. jy5

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex *Irrawaddy.*

G B, 1 case Conserves, Order, from Saigon.

Ex *Sindh.*

D M C (in heart), [illegible] cases [illegible], Order, from London.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, June [illegible], 1882.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(Opposite the Commissariat),
ARE NOW LANDING, EX BRITISH BARQUE
"STILLWATER."

DEVOE'S NONPARIEL BRILLIANT KEROSINE OIL,

150° test.

SPARTAN COOKING STOVES.

FAIRBANKS SCALES.
OAKUM.
TAR.
TURPENTINE.

EX "AMERICAN MAIL."

CALIFORNIA CRACKER COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb tins, and loose.
Alphabetical BISCUITS.
Fancy Sweet Mixed BISCUITS.
Ginger CAKES.
Soda BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
HOMINY.
CORNMEAL.

TOPOCAN BUTTER.
Eastern and Californian CHEESE.
Boneless CODFISH.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.
Pickled OX-TONGUES.
Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.
Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.
Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2½ lb cans.
" Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
" Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.
" Stuffed PEPPERS.
" Assorted PICKLES.
" MINCEMEAT.
COMB HONEY in Original Frames.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.
Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.
" " Lunch TONGUE.
McCarty's Sugar LEMONADE.
Clam CHOWDER.
Smoked SALMON.
Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.
&c., &c., &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STORES, including:

Teyssoneau's DESSERT FRUITS.
ALMONDS and RAISINS.
PICNIC TONGUES.
COCOATINA.
Van Houten's COCOA.
Liebig's & Epp's COCOA.
FRENCH PLUMS.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.
SAUSAGES.
BRAWN.
ISIGNY BUTTER.
DANISH BUTTER.
BREAKFAST TONGUES.
ANCHOVIES.
ASPARAGUS.
SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES—
Heidsieck's MONOPOLE & WHITE SEAL.
VEUVE CLIQUOT PONSARDIN.
JULES MUMM & Co., pints & quarts.

CLARETS—
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.
CHATEAU LAFITE, " "
1res. GRAVES, " "
BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SHERRIES & PORT—
Saccone's MANZANILLA & AMONTILLADO.
Saccone's OLD INVALID PORT (1848).
Hunt's PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—
1 and 3-star Hennessy's BRANDY.
Bisquit Dubouche & Co.'s BRANDY.
Finest OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
Kinahan's LL WHISKY.
ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.
CHARTREUSE.
MARASCHINO.
CURACAO.
Angostura, Boker's and Orange BITTERS.
&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by Cameron and Saunders, pints and quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J. Burke, pints and quarts.
PILSENER BEER, in quarts.
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the Gallon.
ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

Specially Selected
CIGARS.

Fine New Season's OUMSHAW TEA, in 5 and 10 catty Boxes.
BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.
SEASIDE LIBRARY, 15 to 25 cents.
FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, 15 to 25 cents.
Milner's PATENT FIREPROOF SAFES and CASH BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.
Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

Incorporated by Royal Charter of *His Majesty King George The First,* A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Capital (Fully Paid-up)......Tls. 420,000.00
Permanent Reserve..........Tls. 230,000.00
Special Reserve Fund.......Tls. 290,553.95
Total Capital and Accumulations, 6th April, 1882.........Tls. 940,553.95

Directors.
H. De C. Forbes, Esq., *Chairman.*
J. H. Pinckvoss, Esq. | Wm. Meyerink, Esq.
A. J. M. Inverarity, Esq. | G. H. Wheeler, Esq.

Head Office—Shanghai.
Messrs RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*

London Branch:
Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co., *Bankers.*
RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., *Agent,* 68 and 69, Cornhill.

Policies granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

Subject to a Charge of 12% for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the Underwriting Business are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the Premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
Hongkong, May 8, 1882. 1oc82

THE TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. CO. having been appointed Agents for the above Company, the Undersigned is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates and usual Discounts.

H. J. H. TRIPP,
Agent, M. B. M. S. S. Co.
Hongkong, April 26, 1882. oc27

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

Established 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000 "
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 "
Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

Capital,—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Godowns at ½ per cent. nett premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., *Agents.*
Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital, £2,000,000. | Paid-up, £200,000.
Paid-up Reserve Fund, £50,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to Insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

Capital £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual Discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, July 1, 1881.

Mails.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship *KAISAR-I-HIND,* Captain Babot, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON direct, *via* SUEZ CANAL and usual Ports of Call, on FRIDAY, the 7th July, at Daylight.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon on the day previous.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until Noon on the day previous.

For further Particulars, regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

☞ *This Vessel will call at* Colombo.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Hongkong, June 26, 1882. jy7

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO NAGASAKI AND KOBE, *VIA* INLAND SEA.

THE S. S. *SUMIDA MARU,* Captain Hubenet, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 7th July, at 4 p.m.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 1 p.m. of day of sailing.

No Bill of Lading signed under $2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Cargo and Passengers for Yokohama will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe, and for Vladivostock at Nagasaki.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Offices, Praya Central, Ground Floor of Messrs Russell & Co.

H. J. H. TRIPP, *Agent.*
Hongkong, June 27, 1882. jy7

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE and ELEGANT ENGLISH and AMERICAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 11th July, 1882, at 2 p.m., at the Residence of C. H. Haswell, Jr., Esq., "Cringleford," Robinson Road West,—

The whole of his

Valuable English and American-made HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

English-made Cretonne-covered Drawing-room Suite in Walnut, Canton Marble-top Blackwood Centre and Side Tables, Cottage Piano, by Collard & Collard; Walnut Card Table, Brussels Carpets, Ornaments, Silk Rep and Lace Curtains, Chromos, Bronzes, Handsome Mantle Mirrors, Fenders and Fire Irons, Mantle Clock, &c., &c.

English-made Mahogany Morocco-covered Dining-room Suite, Oak Extension Dining Table, Sideboard, Glass and Crockery Ware, Electro-plated and Silver Ware, Cutlery, Table Linen, &c.

American Walnut Bedstead and Bedroom Suite, Walnut and Mahogany Wardrobes, Shanghai Bath-tub, American Cooking Range.

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale.

Terms of Sale.—As customary.

G. R. LAMMERT, *Auctioneer.*
Hongkong, July 4, 1882. jy11

TO BE LET.

THE ELIGIBLE BUSINESS PREMISES lately in the occupation of Messrs MacEwen, Frickel & Co., No. 43, Queen's Road; also GODOWNS and SHOP adjoining same.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, June 5, 1882.

TO BE LET.

(with immediate possession.)

THE HOUSE, No. 4, Albany,—8 Rooms and Servants' Offices, Garden and Stabling. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, June 5, 1882.

TO LET.

FOUR Commodious HOUSES in Richmond Terrace, Bonham Road. Possession from 1st July.

Apply to HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, June 10, 1882.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

Aglaja, Austro-Hungarian str., Captain Orillanovich.—Melchers & Co.
Alexa, British barque, Capt. G. Robb.—D. M. Hutchison.
Archos, British barque, Captain Ed. B. Halliday.—Borneo Company, Limited.
Emblem, British ship, Capt. W. Roberts.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Ernst, German 3-m. schooner, Captain E. Hildebrandt.—Wieler & Co.
Kaisow, British barque, Capt. J. Gadd.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
Nehemiah Gibson, American barque, Capt. Bailey.—Captain.
Remus, British steamer, Captain Wm. Watt.—Order.
Solway, British steamer, Captain Robt. Jarvis.—Butterfield & Swire.
Stillwater, British barque, Captain J. L. Delap.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
Valparaiso, German barque, Captain F. Meyer.—Melchers & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 4, *Kaisar-i-Hind,* British steamer, 2440, J. C. Babot, Shanghai July 1, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

July 4, *Namoa,* British steamer, 862, G. Westoby, Foochow June 30, Amoy July 1, and Swatow 3, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

July 4, *Peking,* British steamer, from Canton.

DEPARTURES.

July 4, *Malvina,* for Guam.
4, *Carl Ritter,* for Cebu.
4, *Odin,* for Haiphong.
4, *Danube,* for Bangkok.
4, *Erl König,* for Chefoo.
4, *Amoy,* for Shanghai.
4, *Arabic,* for Yokohama and San Francisco.
4, *Diamante,* for Amoy and Manila.

CLEARED.

Marlborough, for Amoy.
Remus, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per *Sunda,* from Nagasaki, Mr Sutro, Capt. Davis, Lieut. Porter, 12 2nd-class, and 15 Chinese.

Per *Kaisar-i-Hind,* from Shanghai: for Hongkong, Mr C. J. Holliday and servant, Mrs Limby, Messrs J. Samuel and D. J. Davis, Hon. Mr and Mrs Showden and servant, Mr and Mrs Lum Kong Hing and servant, Messrs Luk Sam Heen and servant, F. D. Bush, C. Harvey, and 20 Chinese; for Singapore, Mr W. G. Gordon; for Brindisi, Messrs R. Anderson and W. Pugh, and Capt. Gibbon; for London, Mrs Blair, 2 infants and servant, Mr L. Andrews, Rev. C. J. Corfe, and Mr H. Topp.

Per *Namoa,* from Coast Ports, Mr J. Liadell.

Departed.

Per *Arabic,* for Yokohama, Messrs J. R. Lambert, R.N., and R. Mason; for San Francisco, Messrs Leon Nautz and J. A. Volgruardeen, and 1,182 Chinese; for Hamburg, Mr Georgieffsky.

Per *Diamante,* for Amoy, 4 Europeans, and 120 Chinese.
Per *Odin,* for Haiphong, 50 Chinese.
Per *Danube,* for Bangkok, 20 Chinese.
Per *Erl König,* for Chefoo, 2 Chinese.
Per *Amoy,* for Shanghai, 35 Chinese.

To Depart.

Per *Marlborough,* for Amoy, 123 Chinese.
Per *Remus,* for Saigon, 60 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Namoa* reports: Left Foochow June 30th, Amoy July 1st, and Swatow on 3rd, and experienced moderate winds and fine weather throughout. In Foochow: S. S. *Ealing, Breconshire, Ganges, Afghan, Gervase,* and *Appin.* In Amoy: S. S. *Eldia, Yehsin,* and *Hailoong.* In Swatow: S. S. *Keelung, Oaklands, Picciola,* and *Fernwood.* At 9 a.m. this morning, sighted Annamite gunboat *Shun-tip* in Mirs Bay at anchor. On 30th June spoke S. S. *Tamsui* bound to Foochow.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, and TRIESTE.—
Per *Aglaja,* at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, the 5th inst.

For SWATOW.—
Per *China,* at 9.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 6th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For NAGASAKI and KOBE.—
Per *Sumida Maru,* at 3.30 p.m., on Friday, the 7th July.

For NAGASAKI and YOKOHAMA.—
Per *Sunda,* at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday, the 8th July.

For STRAITS and BOMBAY.—
Per *Avoca,* at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 11th July.

MAILS by the British Packet.—

The Mails per British Contract Packet *Kaisar-i-Hind* will be closed on THURSDAY, the 6th July, to and through the United Kingdom and Europe *via Brindisi;* to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies.

The MAILS per British Contract Packets will close during the Summer Months, commencing from the 4th of April, as follows:—

For Money Order Business 3 P.M.
" Registry of Correspondence 4 P.M.
" Posting of all Printed Matter 4 P.M.
" Posting of all Letters 5 P.M.
" Posting of all Letters with Late Fee 5.10 to 5.30 P.M.

Supplementary Mail on Board 9.30 P.M. with Late Fee of 10 cents on Letters, Newspapers without Late Fee, after which Letters may be placed in the Letter Box on board the Packet for [illegible] at Singapore.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Auctions.

2 p.m.—Auction of Oleographs, &c., at Mr J. M. Armstrong's Sales Rooms.
3 p.m.—Auction of Leasehold Property.

General Memoranda.

Thursday, July 6:—
Daylight.—*Aglaja* leaves for Straits, &c.
Goods per *Yangtsé* undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.

Friday, July 7:—
Daylight.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.
3 p.m.—Auction of Leasehold Property on Jervois Street.
4 p.m.—Mitsu Bishi Mail leaves for Nagasaki, &c.
5 p.m.—*Emuy* leaves for Manila.

Saturday, July 8:—
2 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at No. 52, Queen's Road Central.
3 p.m.—Auction of Piece or Parcel of Ground in Fat Hing Street.

Tuesday, July 11:—
2 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, &c., at the residence of C. H. Haswell, Jr., Esq., Cringleford, Robinson Road West.
4 p.m.—*Avoca* leaves for Bombay.

Wednesday, July 12:—
3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Property in Praya East.

Friday, July 14:—
Nelson leaves for Port Darwin, Cooktown, &c., on or about this date.

Tuesday, July 25:—
Catterthun leaves for Sydney and Melbourne on or about this date.

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
IMPORTERS
OF
Druggists' Sundries, Nursery Requisites, Toilet Requisites, English, American, and French Patent Medicines.
MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

☞ *The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.*

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

BIRTH.

At Foochow, on the 24th June, the Wife of Mr D. Rozario, of a Daughter.

DEATH.

At the Pagoda Anchorage, on the 25th June, the infant Son of Mr C. H. B. Taylor, of the Imperial Arsenal.

☞ *The publication of this issue commenced at 7.45 p.m.*

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1882.

We have already noted that the unusual length of the Education Report for 1881 is partially explained by the fact that an opinion was "called for" upon the grant-in-aid schools. This, however, does not explain the manifest difference in tone between the present fair and impartial document and the reports which were issued during the three previous years under the supervision of Governor Hennessy. The truth probably is this, that Sir John Hennessy's great experience as a proof-reader or sub-editor has been wanting on this occasion, and there is no one here in the present purified state of the official atmosphere upon whom the mantle of the great administrative manipulator has fallen. Be this as it may, things official appear now to fall into the recognised groove of honest and independent government. The feeling that if you ventured to use a word that reveals the least difference of opinion on what was known as "the Governor's policy," you will rue it ere long, seems to have disappeared; and even officials now breathe the air of freedom. It cannot be said, however, that Mr Geo. H. Bateson Wright (Head-master) has taken a very wide advantage of this latitude; and probably, in view of the short experience as yet of that officer, he is wise in his generation to say no more than is absolutely necessary. The Inspector, as we have said, fully makes up for the brevity of the Head-master. To those who, like ourselves, have always taken a deep interest in the educational requirements of the Colony, it will be most satisfactory to mark the gradual increase of the number of schools and scholars under the existing rules. There is another point which comes out very clearly in Dr Eitel's report of which at one time some use was made by Governor Hennessy as a weapon against Dr Stewart and the Government system of education. We refer to the large number of uneducated children for whom no special Governmental provision seems to be made. Some five or six years ago these neglected street-arabs were put down by Dr Stewart at twelve thousand, and in January 1878 Governor Hennessy waxed eloquent upon the special efforts which were to be made by his administration to remedy this lamentable condition of things. Although, of course, no action followed the cheap eloquence of the Head of the Executive, the report now before us shows that the figure ought to be reduced to eight thousand, and that a large portion of that total refers to girls, many of whom belong to the class of domestic bond-servants about which so much has recently been said and written. As the Inspector of Schools fairly enough puts it, the fact that these children are girls whose guardians are not in most cases living in the Colony furnishes a powerful argument in favour of governmental interference as to their education. But when we consider how little has ever been attempted by the Government at any time for the education of girls, and how much was sought to be made out of these twelve thousand little boys, who were said by the Governor to be "running about in the streets picking up bits of coal and other articles," to the detriment of the Central School and the Government system, the statement now made by Dr Eitel (upon the authority of the last census and his personal observation) throws a curious light upon this subject. It must not be supposed that the erroneous impression as to the exaggerated numbers of these wild little rag-gatherers resulted in any definite action on the part of those who used the supposed fact to damage the Government system. In January 1878 Governor Hennessy, as we have stated, was brimming with promise. It was his first duty, he said, to endeavour with Mr Stewart to educate these unfortunates; and they would have to get many halls like the Central School filled before the public instruction of Hongkong was on the satisfactory basis that he had seen it in other Colonies. The grass-grown site of the new School, the five mythical preparatory schools, and the collapse of the Education Commission, tell quite another tale. But this neglect of the duty laid down by Governor Hennessy himself is still another reason why something should be done to ameliorate the condition of the class referred to; and in this view, it is satisfactory that the numbers have hitherto been overestimated.

One of the leading characteristics of the Inspector's remarks concerning the Central School is the impartiality and fairness with which he now deals with that institution; and we deem it our duty to make a prominent note of this feature because on former occasions we have written strongly upon what could not but be regarded as one-sided and unfair treatment of this School. Indeed, the unbiassed recorder of events in the educational history of this Colony cannot but be impressed with the fact that Governor Hennessy has been the evil genius of educational progress here; and unfortunately the evident impartiality with which the existing condition of affairs is now treated shuts one up to the conclusion that Sir John Pope Hennessy had a deep meaning and a far-seeing cunning in his long-standing acting appointments and in his persistent struggle to subordinate the different departments of the Service to his personal and somewhat crooked rule. It is, however, a good and pleasant thing to find that all the support which has been given in these columns from time to time to the Central School, and to the system there carried on, has been fully justified by the Government Inspector himself; and it is gratifying to find that even the limited accommodation of the present Central School building is advanced as a reason why the results obtained are even less favourable than they might be with increased space and a larger staff. We are confident that these views will be fully shared by the Rev. Dr John Chalmers, who was looked upon by some as the rebellious member of the so-called Independent Commission which in the year 1880 went through a farce of examination in this school. However, that leaf of the Educational History of the Colony may now be removed, and kept merely for the purposes of comparison with the better times which have now dawned upon Hongkong.

The sketch of the various grant-in-aid schools is interesting, but does not suggest any broad points of public policy, outside of those which have been discussed times without number. It appears, however, that the great stumbling-block which was formerly alleged to be almost a bar to the R. C. Bishop embracing the grant-in-aid scheme—viz., the 200 attendances during the year by all boys coming under the grant—is still intact. The Secretary of State will not, it seems, listen to a smaller number of daily attendances during the year being fixed; and all the arguments in all the speeches and despatches of Governor Hennessy have gone as so much waste paper.

There need be little said as yet about the Normal School. It is the one item of the grand educational programme promised by Governor Hennessy; and so far as it has gone, the only one benefitted by it seems to have been the Principal, who has drawn an increased salary as head of this abnormal college.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The impetus that has recently been given to planting industries in the Philippines and the rapid development reported in this direction from the same locality where progress in more respects than one is the order of the day induces to say a few words on the "Minnesota amber sugar-cane," the great sugar yielding capabilities of which should commend it to the attention of sugar-growers in the East. This plant is more commonly known as "Sorghum," which is fast finding favour in sugar producing countries. It is propagated by seed—not cuttings. An average out-turn of 22,000 lbs. of fresh canes per acre has been obtained on inferior soil and under unfavourable conditions, the yield of coarse sugar being 4.70 per cent. of the weight of cane, or 1,034 lbs. per acre. Sorghum sugar crystallises very readily, and 66.93 per cent. of crystallizable sugar can be separated from the coarse product or jaggery. This would give 692 lbs. of crystallised sugar per acre. But this is not an accurate test, as canes are grown at varying intervals. Ordinary sugar-cane, it is necessary to state, yielded in the same locality under like conditions a range of from 1116.6 to 1836.7 lbs. of coarse sugar per acre, this being 6.3 per cent. of the cane's weight. But the production of the Minnesota amber sugar cane must be comparatively considered as in an experimental stage. The great advantage of this [illegible] lies in the fact that it comes to maturity in two months, whereas the time required for the ordinary sugar cane is [illegible] months. [illegible] recommend [illegible] much less water [illegible] growth, and produces far more straw, which means fodder and fuel. The plant has attracted attention in Australia, where an illustrated description of its several varieties was recently furnished by one of the Sydney papers.

Dr. Ayres, in his last Annual Report, commented upon the accommodation in the Civil Hospital not being adequate or suited for the purposes for which the buildings are now employed. He admits that they are superior to those used in previous years, but still, at the same time, this fact does not exonerate those responsible for the negligence in failing to carry out the Colonial Office's sanctioned plans, approved some four years back. We have been induced to revert to this official document from the circumstance of the existing public accommodation in the Civil Hospital for sick women and children requiring amelioration—the present ward devoted to the ailments of these classes being painfully inadequate and susceptible of great improvement. There is no privacy whatever, and the arrangements generally—owing to no fault, however, on the part of the management—are inconvenient and objectionable. In the larger towns of India, there are special hospitals set apart for the reception of women and children; and facilities for participation in the benefits to be derived from these institutions are thrown open to all, rich and poor. The provision is there made for receiving and housing patients suitably to their social status and according to their means. There can be no divergence of opinion that such an hospital is greatly needed in the Colony, and that it would be as useful an institution as any of the others now maintained none will doubt. A visit to the ward on the ground floor of the Civil Hospital would support the urgency of our contention. The absence of separate accommodation for the attendants, screened births for special cases, no provision for convalescents, and a host of other requirements—besides the objection of its contiguity, so to speak to the morgue—are all condemnatory of the present miserable make-shift for a lying-in-hospital, which is a disgrace to the Colony. It is by the non-initiation of such useful measures of undoubted value that the baneful effects of Sir John Pope Hennessy's administrations have gained notoriety; and it certainly bespeaks rare audacity when such an one poses as a benefactor to the community!

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[Supplied to the "China Mail."]

(Per E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

EGYPT.

Both sides preparing for hostilities.

London, July 3.

The British preparations are now complete.

Arabi Bey has proposed a Council of Ministers and a levy of all men capable of bearing arms.

The garrison of Alexandria has been reinforced by 11,000.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next English Mail, per the P. & O. str. *Rosetta,* may be expected to arrive here on Thursday, the 6th July. She brings London dates to the 2nd June.

We observe that Mr and Mrs Snowden arrived here from the North per the *Kaisar-i-Hind* this morning.

The Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the S. S. *Glenroy* left Singapore for this port to-day, the 4th July.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs Butterfield & Swire) that the O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Stentor,* from London, left Singapore this afternoon for this port and Shanghai.

The *Glenfruin,* the first of the Glen Liners engaged carrying home the new teas this season, arrived in London yesterday morning. The *Glenogle* passed out of the Suez Canal four days later than the *Glenfruin,* so that it is probable that she will reach London on Friday next, the 7th instant.

To-day is the 106th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by America, a day which is recognised by the Americans all over the world as one for general rejoicing. The American Consul here, Colonel Mosby, has been keeping open house, as usual, and the little American shipping in harbour has been dressed with bunting.

It was rumoured here to-day that the s.s. *Anjer Head,* which left this port on the 14th May with over 800 Chinese passengers, has been severely dealt with by the authorities at San Francisco. As nothing definite can be ascertained regarding the matter, however, we refrain from making any comments until the truth of the statement contained in the rumour is verified.

The case of alleged assault within the Roman Catholic Mission House, which was mentioned would come before the Magistrate to-day, is set down for hearing at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Cross summonses have been taken out, and Mr Francis represents Dr Giebeler, while Mr. Holmes, of Messrs Stephens and Holmes, is engaged by Mr Pereira. A considerable number of the Portuguese community were drawn to the Court with the expectation of hearing the case.

The case in which two men are charged with being in the possession of a large number of counterfeit coins intended for importation into Annam was again before the court to-day and was further remanded. The remand was granted on the application of Mr [illegible] who stated that, as the case could not be sent to the Supreme Court for trial, and as the penalty that would be inflicted if the charge was proved would be heavy, he had engaged Mr Francis as counsel, and [illegible] view [illegible] appear before Thursday [illegible]

We understand that several Chinese Merchants who are of opinion that a large number of the bankruptcy cases which have come before the Court lately have not been *bonâ fide*, have forwarded to the Government a copy of a petition, representing this to be the case, and requesting Government to select and appoint respectable commercial men to thoroughly examine into the circumstances of those who may become bankrupts. The petitioners think that by this means the number of cases of bankruptcy will be reduced, apparently being of opinion that some of the parties who enter bankruptcy, and supply false information to the Assignees, would be deterred from so doing by the fear that their transactions would be enquired into by men of strict probity and men possessed of great experience in commercial matters. A copy of certain rules which were drawn up at a late meeting held by the Chinese have also, we understand, been forwarded to the Government; at present we are not in a position to give any idea of what these rules are, but we may be able to do so in a day or two.

We learn that the prisoner, who is to undergo the extreme penalty of the law tomorrow morning, still retains the same composure or indifference to his fate, as already mentioned. His comrades and others desirous of seeing him have free access to his cell. His appetite is said to be good, and his moral sustenance appears to be derived from the Koran, which work the unfortunate man is constantly reading aloud, with apparent enthusiasm. He is, of course, a Mahomedan, and believes that destiny will land him in India, despite the, possibly, unpleasant *vià media* for getting there. We believe that there was some attempt on the part of his friends to make him out insane, but cannot vouch for the correctness of our information on this point. This execution will be carried out by the new appliance, when a brass thimble supersedes the knot in the rope, being the first application of the same in the Colony. A European prisoner has undertaken to officiate on behalf of the majesty of law on the occasion. His honorarium will be twenty-five dollars!

There was a General's parade for the troops last evening, when the Buffs and Artillery mustered in full force. The object of the parade was to make the staff officers of the garrison, who complained of not receiving the usual salutes, known to the soldiers, and relative to a somewhat similar complaint from His Excellency the Administrator regarding the absence of the necessary complimentary courtesies on the part of the same element of the military. The General, addressing the troops on these subjects, said that he would take care that the plea of ignorance would not be set forth hereafter, as that and similar parades would be the best correctives for the malady (!) Advantage was taken of the occasion to present a jemedar or sergeant of the Gun Lascars—a Punjabi of B Company—with the Kabul-Kandahar bronze star. The recipient of the honour had served under General Sir Frederick Roberts in that ever-memorable march through Afghanistan, which has been characterised as one of two great performances of the British Army during the present century—the other being Waterloo! The General, addressing the Sikh, said that the task of pinning on the star was to him an agreeable one; it was well earned, and he trusted that the recipient would live long to wear it. This terminated the proceedings on the ground. The Buffs had, however, a brief experiment in route-marching, going down Queen's Road a little beyond the Central Market and returning to their Barracks by the Praya. The incidents of the evening are looked upon by our military acquaintances as portentous, and will, doubtless, make lapses of discipline rather the exception than the rule among them.

It is not to be expected that other western nations will be far behind the United States of America and Great Britain in entering into treaties with Korea; therefore, when we hear of a French man-of-war entering the port of Ninsen on the 5th inst., it is only natural to assume that its visit was connected with a demand for exchange of commercial relations.—*Gazette.*

Yesterday, news reached this, that a Royal Tiger of an enormous size (described as large as bullock) appeared at noon at a place called Sin-hia-teng, district of Kang-boe somewhere near the spot where a tiger was shot sometime in December last by the officers of the German corvette *Hertha*. A man named Sam Hsia, noted for tiger expeditions, proceeded to the spot and shot the beast but did not wound him mortally and the consequence was that he sprang on his antagonist and inflicted a severe wound above his forehead and one of his wrists; he is now lying in a precarious condition.—*Amoy Gazette*, June 29.

The *Japan Gazette* says:—The *Mainichi Shinbun* is kept so well posted on Korean affairs generally, that we are inclined to think there may be a shade of truth in the following story of a plot having been discovered for the assassination of the King of Korea. It is well known that the anti-foreign element in Korea is very strong, which it is not a matter for much surprise ... there will be, from time to time, fanatical attempts made on the lives of those who are known to be in favour of opening the country. The *Mainichi* says [illegible] who hate him intensely. So great is their hatred to the king that, towards the end of May, some forty or fifty persons, headed by one Choitten, banded themselves together for the purpose of taking the king's life. Their plan was to surprise the guard of the palace, overcome it, enter and slay the object of their hatred. Preparations for the execution of this daring plot were commenced, but one of their number relenting informed the authorities of the scheme in progress, which resulted in the ring-leaders being arrested and the frustration of the foul deed.

The *Courier* learns that the *Stirling Castle*, contrary to expectation, will return to China in time to load with green teas for the American market.

We (*Mercury*) hear that there is every probability that the popular Commodore (Shufeldt) will be promoted to the rank of Admiral. It is said that Admiral Clitz, now in command of the United States Fleet on the China and Japan Station, will go home in the autumn, and that Commodore Shufeldt will be promoted to this command.

The Japanese steamer *Riofu Maru*, of 200 tons capacity, has been chartered by Messrs E. C. Kirby & Co. for the purpose of proceeding to the wreck of the *Mary Tatham*. The *Riofu Maru* arrived here from Kobe on the 21st and, having coaled, started this morning to her destination, taking the requisite machinery for getting the stranded vessel off, besides a company of eight experienced foreigners and sixty Japanese mechanics and workmen. Among the machinery are two pumps capable of pumping eight thousand gallons of water per minute. Two of the foreigners are divers and also two Japanese, who have a complete outfit of apparatus for their particular branch of the work. The expedition has been fitted out with every requisite article regardless of cost; and if the *Mary Tatham* can be made to float at all it will be done. We hear that Mr E. C. Kirby will superintend the work personally.—*Gazette.*

The *Mercury* says:—Fu Chin-yue has issued a manifesto in which he claims for his victory over the Municipal 3000 cash each jinricksha, besides another contribution, the two amounting to about $7000. This is because he has secured them the monopoly during the current year, and caused the Council to lose $750 a month, of which he is very proud. The Kang-son has paid the money. But Fu Chin-yue has got it under somewhat inaccurate representations, because he has not secured the valuable monopoly. On the 1st July the Council are prepared to give licenses to any jinrickshas that pass the Council's inspection, without any restriction as to number. The Council should take a much more vigorous measure, they should limit and even decrease the number, but make a point of giving the licenses to any other applicants. We do not want more 'rickshas, and unlimited competition would increase the number and deteriorate the quality. The men who draw them should be licensed, not the vehicles. They would easily get vehicles.

Law Notice.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

(*Before the Hon. G. Phillippo, Chief Justice.*)

In Bankruptcy.—Wednesday, 5th July, 10.30 a.m.—In the matter of Chan Ching Hai *alias* Chan Leung:—Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(*Before the Hon. G. Phillippo, Chief Justice.*)

Tuesday, July 4.

Yung Lune *v.* Tang Alok.

The Attorney General (the Hon. E. L. O'Malley) instructed by Messrs Brereton and Wotton, appeared for the plaintiff; and the defendant was represented by Mr Francis, who was instructed by Messrs Sharp, Toller, and Johnson.

This case was continued from yesterday when the evidence for the plaintiff was concluded.

The defendant put forward a cross petition which was simply to the effect, that having entered into the contract with Yung Lune for the sale to him of a portion of Inland Lot No. 801, for the sum of $34,300, such purchase and sale to be completed within four months from the date, and the suit not being a suit of specific performance but one at common law for damages, that the plaintiff was not ready or willing to complete at the time fixed for the completion of contract, the 25th September, and at that time had taken no steps whatever towards having the contract finished. It was further alleged for the defendant, the suit not being a suit for specific performance and time being of the essence of the contract, and there being a failure on the part of the plaintiff to purchase and complete, and as the plaintiff was not ready and willing at the proper day to tender the purchase money, that the contract was gone, and contrary to common law. The evidence for the defence was that there was no default or defect whatever on the part of Tang Alok, and that he was at all times, ready, willing and anxious to complete. The perfect title deeds were in the hands of the Solicitors, Messrs Sharp, Toller and Johnson, and there was no defect with reference to them. Not only had no application been made on the plaintiff's behalf to inspect these deeds, but Tang Alok and Mr Guedes had repeatedly applied for the plaintiff to do so and complete. The delay was caused by the plaintiff who applied for further time, when a delay was granted. A month having elapsed from the date on which the contract should have been completed the defendant thought he was perfectly right in giving notice to rescind the contract unless some steps were taken by the plaintiff to complete. These were not taken and the contract fell through, and the property was resold, all things considered, at a comparatively small loss. It was submitted for the defence that the plaintiff was not entitled to the damages asked for.

Evidence was heard for the defence, and after Counsel had addressed the Court, his Lordship intimated that he would reserve judgment.

Police Intelligence.

(*Before H. E. Wodehouse, Esq.*)

Tuesday, July 4.

LARCENY.

Cheung Pong Kai, a lad aged sixteen years of age, was convicted of stealing a jacket belonging to a watchman on board the steamer *White Cloud*, which runs between Macao and Hongkong. Sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed.

THEFT OF TWO PASSAGE TICKETS, WORTH $50 EACH.

Li A[illegible], stonecutter, was charged with picking Wong Akul's pocket of a passage ticket value $50, on board the steamship *Arabic*, on the 4th instant.

The defendant was proved to have stolen the ticket from the complainant's purse, while the latter was on the dock of the steamer, and was seen to hand it over to another man who disappeared. After this charge had been proved, the defendant was also convicted of stealing the ticket of another passenger, under circumstances similar to that of the first. The tickets have not been recovered. Sergeant Middle, of the Water Police, stated that the tickets of six passengers had been stolen in the same way.

The defendant denied taking the tickets, and said he went on board the steamer for the purpose of looking for his elder brother.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to six months' imprisonment with hard labour on each of the proven charges, the sentence to be cumulative.

ATTEMPTING TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Sung Ahang who was convicted the other day of the larceny of a purse from the person of a man who had been sleeping in the Recreation Ground, and who had attempted to commit suicide while in the cell of the charge room of the Station, by winding a piece of silk cord very tightly round his neck, and then drawing the ends, was discharged with a caution, in consideration of the fact that he had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for committing the larceny.

DESERTION.

George Rüdel, seaman on board the American ship *Lucy A. Nickels*, having admitted that he had deserted from that vessel, was ordered to be sent back to his ship.

ATTEMPTED THEFT FROM A EUROPEAN.

Li Ayau, coolie, was charged with being a rogue and vagabond.

Jean Thuzet said he was a gymnast without employment, having left Chiarini's company, in which he had been engaged, shortly before its departure for Shanghai. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 3rd instant he was purchasing an article at a hawker's stall in Queen's Road, when he felt some one from behind put his hand into his pocket. He turned sharply round, and caught the defendant who was just in the act of withdrawing his hand from witness's pocket. The defendant had not succeeded in annexing his purse which contained four or five dollars in notes.

The offence was proved, and six months' imprisonmet with hard labour was imposed on the defendant.

OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

Ten Chinese were each fined $2, or two days' imprisonment for causing an obstruction by placing baskets of vegetables, chairs, and other articles on the footway in various parts of the town.

The bearers of four chairs were each fined $1, or seven days' imprisonment with hard labour for committing the common offence of annoying passengers by rushing at them with their chairs, and soliciting a fare. The defendants in this case were observed by P. C. Herab Singh to simultaneously crowd round two gentlemen who emerged from the Hongkong Hotel about nine o'clock on Friday evening last. The constable ordered them off, but they took no heed, and continued to annoy the gentlemen. He thereupon took the numbers of their chairs and had them summoned.

Ten hawkers were convicted of leaving their stalls on the pathway at the corners of Cochrane Street and Queen's Road Central to the obstruction of the passenger traffic. They were each finned 50 cents, or three days' imprisonment with hard labour, which may have the effect of deterring them from renewing the annoyance for some time to come, although it is more likely they will resume the practice when they think it can be done with impunity.

ASSAULT.

Su Achung, hawker, was charged with assaulting Tam Aching, hawker, on the 29th ultimo.

The complainant said he was a hawker living at Hung Hom. On the 29th ult., on which day it was raining, the defendant stopped up the channel which carried the water into his house. Witness went out to clear the channel, but the defendant would not allow him to alter the drain, and threw a bucket at him, when he persisted in trying to do so. Witness had been in Hospital for several days, but was now discharged.

The defendant said he quarreled with the complainant about the drain, and admitted hitting him on the head with a bucket, but averred that it was done unintentionally.

A fine of $5, or three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed.

China.

FOOCHOW.

(*Herald*, June 29.)

It is proverbial that unless Chinamen are kept in one continual state of subjection and control, foreigners will never feel themselves secure during their location in this Country. We seldom now take up a Paper without observing the commission of some depredation upon either the person or property of foreigners by the Natives; whereas in years gone by, we do not hesitate in saying, Europeans were more revered, and naturally far fewer instances of such offences were committed with such impunity as is now observable. We hear from Amoy that a most serious disturbance took place on the 10th instant, at Kulangsu during which H. B. M.'s Consular Constable was subjected to most violent and abominable treatment. Occupying the extra position as Overseer of the roads, Mr Lewis was engaged in superintending the erection of a wall round the graves of some of the British troops who died during their occupation of Kulangsu, when he was suddenly attacked by over a dozen Chinamen, who commenced to brutally illtreat him without apparently any motive. It fortunately happened that H. M. S. *Zephyr* was in port at the time of the occurrence, and is to remain until a thorough investigation has taken place. In a case of this description, and where a tribunal capable of enforcing summarily its own convictions is at hand, adequate punishment ought to be immediately inflicted not only upon the actual offenders, but the aiders and abbettors; which course would have a far more salutary effect, than handing over to the Mandarin for punishment, some few wretches, paid in all probability, to commit the offence.

We have received information of a most serious affray having occurred a few days ago at Kwang Tow between the native soldiery,—which musters about five hundred strong,—and the native population, which is estimated at between three and four thousand. Our Chinese informant is rather vague, and certainly not very explicit, regarding the *casus belli*; but whatever the occasion, the fray became so serious as to occasion the chief Mandarin to regard discretion as the better part of valour, and to take temporary shelter in Foochow. During the riot, about six of the inhabitants were killed, whilst the number wounded was very considerable.

The *Foochow Weekly Market Report* of Friday last says:—"A quieter feeling has prevailed in the Market during the interval that has elapsed since the last Report. Settlements since the 10th instant have been 34,050 chests at Taels 6½ a 30 per picul, and arrivals from the country, during the same period are computed at 27,037 chests. The finer grades of Tea from all districts have commanded attention at previous prices; while Medium to good Medium kinds remain unchanged. Common Teas appear to be out of favour, and although quotations are unaltered, prices are weak at the close. A few chops of second crop tea have arrived from the nearer districts of Packlum and Panyong. The quality is scarcely so good as last season. Opening prices at about 1 a 2 taels higher. The first crop is nearly finished, and taking into consideration the large quantity of Dust that has arrived (some 25,000 chests) there can now be no doubt that it will be short of last Season."

The Loochooan embassy, consisting of some dozen of the natives of those Islands, paid their periodical annual visit to Foochow early this week, visiting, as is their usual custom, the chief places of interest both within and without the city. The payment of tribute by the Loochoos to the Chinese Government is a most formal, and certainly peculiar proceeding. Upon arriving at Sharp Peak they dispossess their vessels of masts, rigging, sails &c., and appear before the Chinese authorities in a state of utter poverty. Having apparently relinquished, with due submission, not only all their worldly possessions, but also their means of procuring a livelihood by trading, they receive in return, handsome pecuniary assistance; the Chinese also supplying their small craft with new masts, sails, gear &c., requisite for a speedy return to their native Country. The peculiar caste of countenance, the carefully trimmed hair, neatness in attire, and apparent cleanliness, contrast very favourably with the same class of Chinese society; whilst for general honesty, unselfishness, and real generosity, they are not excelled, even if equalled, by any Nation in the world.

TIENTSIN.

June 20th.

There is a new scheme by the various opium guilds to petition the Indian Government to reduce the opium duty in India to enable them to compete with Chinese opium.

According to the reports of the China Merchants S. N. Co.'s engineers they have found the comparison of Kaiping Coals with Takasima as follows: 1¼ ton Kaiping is equal to 1 ton Takasima. Those that lately came down are far inferior to Japan coals; those before reported upon may have been a part of the 500 tons Japan coal sent to Kaiping.

Mr R. B. Burnett reports having found iron ore at Wuhu and extraordinary Anthracite coal, which will serve the purpose of melting the iron ore; the ore existing there was long known and the works to be put up at Hwang-shi-kang had to be stopped for want of coals. Another gentleman was months trying to find coal, surveying all the hills, but Mr Burnett had the good luck to find it in a month's time.

There is no doubt that the Kaiping coal holds possess a better quality of coal than those at Tan San at the Tong mine; this fact being known it is to be hoped that Mr Tong King-sing will also sink a shaft at Kaiping, for anyhow if they have worked on 8 miles towards the Kaiping coal fields they will as a rule have to sink a shaft.

June 22nd.

Taotai Ma Kien-tsung of the Korean Mission is still here, waiting for orders from the Tsung-le Yamên, in regard to the terms and conditions which he brought here from the Korean Government on which they are prepared to enter into trading relations with China; to decide this the Tsung-le Yamen takes time to consider. It appears that since Admiral Ting and Ma Kien-tsung arrivel at Korea the Korean Government changed their mind in regard to the previously arranged terms with Li Hung-chang.

Kaiping Coal mine shares are declining here; holders offer to sell at Tls. 200, no buyers. The Copper Mine shares are in demand, and more money subscribed than required.

Enquiry is made here by both foreigners and Chinese for Captain W. C. Howard's map of Shantung, which map shows not only the various minerals, but it is said also gives the various articles which each *hsien* and *foo* produces, silk, strawbraid, cotton, &c., &c.; this map will therefore be valuable not only to mineralogists but to merchants, and it is hoped that Sir. R. Hart will allow Captain Howard to let those have the map who apply for it.

Taotai Yang who was told off by Li Hung-chang to go with Mr Tong King-sing to the Kaiping Coal mines this spring, has been ordered to go to the Pung Chung mines to report on them; he will return as wise as he went unless some European goes with him, or unless he goes incognito, for the Pung Chung people will tell him little or nothing if he goes as an official, as they did when he went with Mr Tong King-sing.

The grain crops are gathered; owing to the absence of rain the crops have grown very small and contain little grain; the weather for the last two days has been very cloudy, rain was expected and is still, but there is none as yet; it is very much wanted; the heat of late has been very oppressive and there is a great deal of sickness among the Chinese.

Trade is very dull, both in imports and exports; it is expected that as the 5th day of the 5th month has passed trade will revive.

Proclamations are out in the N.E. part of Chihli against the cultivation of opium; from that part, which last year produced a great portion of the native opium used here, hardly any will come this year; although some of the cultivators have been bold enough to plant, the majority have not. What has been done here can be done in all parts of China, if the Chinese officials really mean to stop opium cultivation, even the boldest will not venture if they are sure that the officials will not wink.—*Mercury.*

PEKING.

14th June.

The defalcations of Kao Chêng-ting of the Colonial Office, by which he made away with the money which should have been paid to the widows and orphans of those soldiers who fell in the north-west war, are again up. The Emperor says he must be apprehended. He pretended to have paid out the money and devoted it to his personal use.

They are busy in the newly organised province of Kirin in altering and arranging the officials. The lists forwarded for promotion and favours of the officers in the late campaign have been scrutinised by the Board, and half the number has been sent back for more careful consideration. The present Governor replies that as the Board has admitted the just merits of half the number, the deserts of the remainder may be lowered a grade and so have the affair finished.

From Kuanmong it is reported that the people go to the mountains, presumably to cut down wood or hunt the sable; but it is found out that they are in the habit of carrying grain with them, and selling it to the mounted banditti. In the mountain passes soldiers are to be on guard to prevent this. It is reported that [illegible] have attacked the trees at the Eastern Tombs and that new ones will require to be planted in their place. Part of the walls of the Western cemetery are broken down and some of the roofs of the buildings are leaking; help is asked for repairs, which will of course be granted, and persons will be sent to report and send in an estimate. In Shengking it is said the soldiers are too numerous, the revenue not being sufficient to meet all demands. It is therefore proposed to disband 435 soldiers of the less useful class and thus effect a saving per annum of Tls. 20,000 or 27,000. These soldiers can be drafted to other places where they are now needed. Fukien, which ought to send up to the Palace for the private use of the Emperor and his household some Tls. 50,000, has at present forwarded an instalment of Tls. 10,000. A Fukien thief who was being escorted by two soldiers, has made his escape. This province will also most likely be applying for summary execution. The poor thieves will have a speedy despatch. Nearly all the provinces are petitioning in favour of execution on the spot.

Two memorials by Censors appear in to-day's *Gazette* against Chung-li *in re* the apprehension of the Canton graduate. A report spread through the city that he had died as the result of his inhuman treatment; but this is now denied. It is asserted however that he is seriously ill. At all events the Censors take no notice of it nor does the *Gazette* refer to it. We presume therefore the report was incorrect. Chung-li's report has been presented, although it has not yet appeared in the Court *Gazette*. The Censor Têng Chêng-san tears it to pieces and shows that its statements are wide of the truth. The Censor denies the allegation of Chung-li that the injuries inflicted were by himself, and asserts they were caused by the punishments meted out to him; and in proof, adduces the examination held by the Board of Punishment, in which the Coroner reports that the injuries were caused by wood, closed fists, and kicks of the feet. This therefore proves that Chung-li has not reported truthfully. It is impossible that this affair can be concealed or smothered up. He was chained and made to pass through busy thoroughfares, and multitudes of people saw him, many of whom remarked that he did look like a criminal. At one time, the Censor says, Chung-li was a Commissioner of Customs. He understands merely how to amass wealth—not to transact business, and thus it comes about that people are apprehended in this foolish fashion. He holds that he has done no wrong, but this is only deceiving the Emperor. He is not fit to be Military Governor of Peking. Such is the verdict of this out-spoken Censor.

Another Censor, Chên Pao-shen of the Han-lin, comes also to the charge, and he does not scruple to accuse Chung-li of ignorance of everything. The Emperor made him a Vice-President of the Board of Revenue and Lieutenant Governor of Peking—two offices not by any means insignificant, but armed with much power; and he is unable for the duties of the two posts. As to the Governorship, it is his duty to apprehend thieves; and yet several high families have cases pending before his yamên and the thieves are still at large. He has not apprehended the thieves, but instead has seized and imprisoned the innocent. He is therefore unfit for the post of Governor. As to the Board of Revenue, many complaints have been urged against one of the small officials who has charge of the casting of cash, on the ground of avarice. Chung-li seems ignorant of this, for he still employs him. To sum up, I have ever heard it said that he is ignorant of his characters, and therefore it stands to reason that he should not be employed. Before deciding on the course to be followed the Emperor wishes to get at the bottom of this disagreeable business. The degradation of Chung-li is almost a foregone conclusion.—*N. C. D. News.*

VLADIVOSTOCK.

13th June.

I have a shocking story to tell you to-day. After a winter's absence in Japan, Mr Cooper arrived here in the small schooner *Olga*, a purchase he had made in Kobe for the purpose of trading on the coast. He stopped here a few days and then started for Olga and further, where he had left his two sons to look after his stores during the winter, and barter for sables and deerhorns. At a place some distance from Olga he went on shore, expecting there to find his sons; but the house which he had left in the previous autumn had been burnt down, and he saw no signs of living beings near. He went up in the woods to a neighbouring Tazar village, which he likewise found deserted. On returning to the burnt house his people dug amongst the ruins, where he, to his horror and dismay, found some human remains, which proved to be those of his eldest son, 21 years old, and of at least one Chinaman besides. On looking into a small joss-house near by, he found his youngest son, a boy of 14 years, killed with five bullet-wounds in him, besides numerous hacks made by knives or the like. In mockery these human fiends had decked out the poor boy's head with red Chinese paper. The bodies were brought to Olga, where an examination showed the outrage to have been committed about five days before the finding. That the guilt rests with those disgraces to creation, those beasts of prey, the Mansas, there can be no doubt. To find the actual murderers will of course never happen, but as they all are perfectly alike, and everyone will do the same act over again if the chance falls in their way, it is to be hoped that some of these brutes may be made to feel an avenging hand.

Two escaped convicts from West Siberia have been arrested. They made their escape good for a couple of thousand versts, only to be stopped here. It was first rumoured that they were political offenders, but later town talk has made them out to be two celebrated "million-thieves" from Moscow. They were sent back some days ago, heavily chained.

Our direct communication with Odessa seems to have some drawbacks, at least for our merchants. It has been brought to our notice from several sides, that the officers on board the volunteer vessels derive a brisk trade from the ship, every officer being allowed to bring from thirty to fifty tons of cargo for himself; and advantage of this is taken in the manner above stated. It is even stated that goods like brandy, etc., on which there is a large duty, is sold of course very much cheaper than any merchant is able to sell it. If this is the case, something should certainly be done to check this illegal trading, by which no small wrong is done to our merchants, who have to pay their duties and taxes. That such statements are abroad of officers in a Company like the volunteer fleet, is certainly enough to warrant a strict enquiry into the truth of the accusation.

A company of Japanese acrobats do not seem to take the public fancy. They are mostly patronized by Chinese and Mansas. There is a general activity in our port at present; new buildings, new roads, brick-works, etc.—in short everything is stirring. Of Government buildings, two new large brick barracks, and some structures where the new port is going to be; amongst the latter a handsomely finished brick-house, intended for mining-stores and work-shop, is nearly ready. Of private houses Messrs Kunst & Albers are building a new store, in a style hitherto not attempted in this settlement. The roads are under repairs in quite a promising way; as they have been a standing complaint as long as Vladivostock has existed, it will constitute a deep-felt want by our growlers if they really should turn out any way decent now.

The Governor of this eastern part of Siberia, General Baranoff, arrived here on the 9th inst. on a tour of inspection; he is only paying us a non-official visit, as Vladivostock itself does not stand under his gubernatorial sway. The weather is improving, although rather misty as yet. Everything in full bloom, thermometer at 65°. Music in the gardens commenced first of May, old style. The *Nishni Novgorod* with convicts went direct from Hongkong to Saghalien, where she discharged her interesting cargo, arriving here on the 29th of May; she left 6th instant. Other shipping has consisted of:—*Prinz Wilhelm*, German steamer, arrived 2nd instant, left 8th for Nicolajefsk; *Emily*, English brig, arrived 4th instant, left 9th; *Anton*, German steamer, arrived 8th instant, left this morning for Nicolajefsk; *Gertruda*, Russian schooner, arrived 9th inst.; *Tsuruga Maru*, been arrived 11th inst. instead of the 6th, having been delayed at Nagasaki where she had been docking; steamer *Europe* arrived this morning from Shanghai *viâ* Chefoo and Nagasaki. The arrival of Chinese coolies from Chefoo seems to be on the increase. The last batch brought by the *Europe* consisted of about one hundred. The Governor and Admiral Feldhausen has hoisted his flag on board the *Abreck*. Men-of-war in harbour *Abreck*, *Nerpa*, and *Tungus*.—*N. C. D. News'* Correspondent.

THE TREATIES WITH COREA.

(*N. C. D. News.*)

The English Treaty with Corea is to all effects and purposes the same as that negotiated by the United States. Now the more the American treaty is considered the clearer does it appear that the interests which have been principally considered by its framers are those of China. Corea will, of course, get some benefit from the Customs revenue, and foreigners will be allowed to make what they can in an unfavourable position where their trade will be hampered in every way; but China will gain great advantages immediately. In his eagerness to secure anything which might be called a treaty, the United States negotiator accepted terms that fall far short of those he might reasonably have expected to have had conceded to him. The English Admiral has blindly followed his lead, and the result, we suppose, will be that the treaty as it stands will be confirmed by Her Majesty. The advantages it will give to trade are problematical, and their extent will depend upon the scale of import duties which is to be established by the Corean officials. If these are fixed at anything near to the maximum rates mentioned in the treaty, it is quite impossible that the trade of foreigners in Corea can be large. But arrangements may be concerted between the Chinese and Corean officials which will virtually hand over the trade in imports to the Chinese. The first clause of the treaty contains an acknowledgement by Corea of the suzerainty of China, which is not much affected by the intimation that "henceforth" the peninsular kingdom intends to manage its own home and foreign affairs. The relations between the two countries render any commercial treaty unnecessary. They will regulate their relations with each other by private arrangements about which the outside world will know nothing. Supposing the Corean officials to place a heavy import duty on English Grey Shirtings and similar articles when these are imported in foreign steamers, and a considerably lower duty when they are imported in Chinese vessels, foreign traders would be driven from the Corean trade which would pass wholly into the hands of the Chinese. It may be said that the Corean Government is not likely to do this, but on the contrary we think that something of the kind is meditated and is one of the schemes of Li Hung-chang and his party to monopolize the trade of these parts for their countrymen. Already they have virtually induced the American and English treaty makers to hand over the coast trade of Corea to the China Merchants' Company. The vessels of all foreign nations are to be excluded from it, and such an arrangement as we have indicated would be but going a step farther. We know that somewhat similar advantages have been given to Chinese shippers in order to induce them to ship by the China Merchants' Co.'s steamers. The acceptance of the suzerainty of China having, as we have pointed out, rendered any treaty between the two governments unnecessary, there will be no "favoured nation clause" under which foreigners will be able to claim the same advantages as Corea may give to the Chinese. As it is, the hopes of foreign vessels participating in the coast trade of Corea have been signed away by the American and English negotiators, and the Chinese have scored a characteristic success.

It is, we understand, an open secret in the north, that the omission of a clause permitting missionaries to reside and labour in Corea was insisted on by the Tsung-li Yamên, and weakly consented to by the representative of the United States. The object of the Chinese is to obtain a precedent under which the missionary clauses in their treaties with foreign powers may be abrogated, when the existing treaties come under revision. There is, indeed, ground for suspecting that the Chinese officials, who assisted the United States negotiator with their advice and influence in Corea, had chiefly in view in this, and other matters, the creation of precedents which might be hereafter used adversely to foreigners. We scarcely doubt that the British officials will soon discover that they have made a serious mistake. There is no question upon which a large majority of the middle classes at home is so unanimous as that it is the duty of their countrymen to do everything in their power to extend Christianity in heathen lands. This powerful section of English and American society will be disappointed at the exclusion of missionaries from Corea, but they will be up in arms at once, if they think the right of residence and travel in the interior of China, now accorded to the missionaries, is in jeopardy. No Government at home could afford to dispense with the influence and support of those to whom missionary work is a sacred duty. It is almost certain that great efforts will be made to induce the English Government to endeavour to procure the insertion of a missionary clause in the treaty with Corea, similar to that in the treaty of Tientsin; and we should expect that the same exertions will be used in the United States. It should not pass unnoticed that while English, American, and other Protestant missionaries are not to be allowed to work for their faith in Corea, Roman Catholics, being already in the country, will remain undisturbed. We think that what we have said bears out the view that it is Chinese interests which have been chiefly promoted by these treaties. China has had her suzerainty publicly acknowledged by the Corean King. She has secured advantages for her native steamship company and obtained a position by which all the benefits of the treaty may be diverted to her own merchants and established what may be made a precedent by which she may withdraw the missionary and residence in the country clauses from the treaties she may make hereafter with foreign powers. What England and America have got is a document which is drawn up in the spirit which used to regulate the relations between China and foreigners forty or fifty years ago, when all trade was confined to the factories at Canton, rather than those treaties which have been entered into in more recent times. It is not a treaty to be proud of. It keeps the word of promise to our ear to break it to our hope.

Thames-street Industries, by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, of John Gosnell & Co., London.—[Advt.]

Quotations.

Hongkong, *July* 4.

OPIUM—New Patna, cash,	$597½
,, Old ,, cash,	580
,, New Benares, cash,	572½
,, Old ,, cash,	570
,, New Malwa, credit,	640
Allowance, Taels,	48
,, Old Malwa, credit,	680
Allowance, Taels,	16

Exchange.

Bank, Wire,	3/8½
,, Demand,	3/9½
,, 30 days' sight,	3/9¾
,, 4 months' sight,	3/9¾
Credits, ,, ,,	3/10¼
Documentary 4 months' sight,	3/10½
India, Wire,	225¼
,, demand,	226
Shanghai, demand,	72¾
,, 30 days' sight, private	73⅜
Gold Leaf, 99½ fine	$27.80
Sovereigns,	$5.29

Shares.

(*For Share Quotations, see Page 4.*)

Temperature.

(*Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.*)

Hongkong, *July* 4.

Barometer—9 a.m.	29.940
Do. 1 p.m.	29.932
Do. 4 p.m.	29.922
Thermometer—9 a.m.	88
Do. 1 p.m.	88
Do. 4 p.m.	88
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 a.m.	82
Do. Do. 1 p.m.	81
Do. Do. 4 p.m.	82
Do. Maximum	89
Do. Minimum over night	84

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Telegrams of 4th July, 1882.

Barometer, Thermometer, &c.	Hongkong: Previous day at 4 p.m.	Hongkong: On date at 10 a.m.	Amoy: Previous day at 4 p.m.	Amoy: On date at 10 a.m.	Shanghai: Previous day at 4 p.m.	Shanghai: On date at 10 a.m.	Manila: On date at 10 a.m.	Manila: On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.86	29.93	29.82	29.86	29.76	29.73	30.04	29.96
T'meter attached	90.0	88.5	90.0	84.0	76.0	74.5	81.0	86.9
Direction of Wind	S	S	SW	SW	E	S	NW	SE
Force of Wind	3	2	1-2	1-3	3	4	1	2
Dry T'mometer	89.0	87.5	90.0	84.0	75.0	74.0	85.0	89.6
Wet T'mometer	81.0	80.0	85.0	81.0	71.0	71.0	80.0	78.8
Weather	b.c.	b.c.	b.c.	b.c.	b.c.	b.c.	c.m.	b.c.m.
Hours of Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	19½	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.63	—

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

Direction of Wind is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.

Force of Wind.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.

State of Weather.—*B.* Clear blue sky. *C.* Cloudy. *D.* Drizzly. *F.* Fog. *G.* Foggy. *H.* Hail. *L.* Lightning. *M.* Misty. *O.* Overcast. *P.* Passing showers. *Q.* Squally. *R.* Rainy. *S.* Snow. *T.* Thunder. *U.* Bad, threatening. *V.* Visibility. *W.* Storm. *Z.* Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

Rain.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following lists are corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, and from other sources. Consignees are invited to communicate with the Editor in the event of any inaccuracy occurring in this list as compiled from the papers and other information at his command. The Editor will, at all times, be glad to receive any additions to the list from those who have later advices, private or otherwise, than his own:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

Left.	Name.	From.
Jan. 4,	Truth,	Sunderland
,, 6,	Flamingo,	Hull
,, 18,	Marathon,	London
Feb. 15,	P. J. Carleton,	Cardiff
,, 18,	Hansa,	Hamburg
,, 24,	Loudoun Castle (s.),	London
Mar. 5,	Ethel Caine,	Sunderland
,, 6,	Mabel,	New York
,, 11,	Ella S. Thayer,	Cardiff
,, 25,	Invincible,	Penarth
April 13,	Melbrek,	London
,, 15,	Comet,	Cardiff
,, 17,	Bonito,	Cuxhaven
,, 19,	Nearchus,	Cardiff
,, 22,	Rockhurst,	Cardiff
,, 23,	Caroline Behn,	Hamburg
,, 27,	Marina,	London
,, 28,	Herschel,	Mid'borough
May 3,	Guiding Star,	Cardiff
,, 4,	Ida,	Penarth
,, 5,	N. Boynton,	New York
,, 8,	Ruthin,	Penarth
,, 8,	City of Benares,	Penarth
,, 15,	Mommsen,	Bremerhaven
,, 19,	Rossini,	Cardiff
,, 19,	Electra (s.),	Hamburg
,, 20,	P. G. Carvill,	Cardiff
,, 22,	Friederike,	London
,, 24,	Stenton (s.),	London

LEFT, BUT DATE OF DEPARTURE UNKNOWN.

Minnie Allen,	London
Lady Bowen,	Australia

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Lord of the Isles.	Glenroy.
Agamemnon.	

Sailing Vessels.

Star of India.	Tyburnia.
Agnes Muir.	

At Liverpool.

Ulysses (s.)	Bellerophon (s.)
Glaucus (s.)	

At Cardiff.

P. G. Carvill.	Gustav [illegible]
C. G. Sargent.	[illegible]

THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

TENTH YEAR.

THIS *Review*, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of "*Notes and Queries on China and Japan*," has reached its Tenth Volume. The *Review* discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the "Far East" and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the *Review* now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the *Review* in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the Most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, *China Review*, care of *China Mail* Office."

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords farther and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Eitel, Bretschneider, Hirth, and Hance, Professor Legge, and Messrs Balfour, Watters, Stent, Phillips, McIntyre, Groot, Jamieson, Faber, Kopsch, Parker, Playfair, Giles, and Piton,—all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at $6.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address, "Manager, *China Mail* Office."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising *Review*."—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.)

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"The Publication always contains subjects of interest to sojourners in the Far East and the present issue will hold favourable if not advantageous comparison, with preceding numbers."—*Celestial Empire.*

"This number contains several articles of interest and value."—*North-China Herald.*

"The present number of this periodical, * * * opens with a review of the Foreign Trade of China during 1880. This is rather a new departure for a publication which professes to be purely literary; but considering the comparatively small circulation it enjoys at present among the commercial communities of China, we hail the innovation as likely to recommend the *Review* to the notice of those who take an interest in few matters beyond mercantile pursuits."—*North-China Herald.*

"The *China Review* for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterises that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritsche, on "the Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking," showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. "Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books contain a most generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classic of Nan-Hua," and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting."—*North-China Daily News.*

"A substantial and reliable *Review* which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to patronise."—*Chrysanthemum.*

"The November-December number of the *China Review* contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries. * * Mr E. H. Parker's "Short Journeys in Szechuen" are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled "The Emperor Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire," which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which "On Chinese Oaths in Western Borneo and Java" might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number."—*H.K. Daily Press.*

Trubner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable, and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance."

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

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St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

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Union Church, Elgin Street.

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Two Coolies,	0.40

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2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day,	2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load,	1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Day,	1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Load,	1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Half Day,	50

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Half Hour,	3 ,,

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Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS. JULY 4, 1882.

Stocks.	Nos. of Shares.	Value.	Paid-up.	Reserve.	Working Account.	Last Dividend.	Closing Quotations, Cash.
BANKS.							
HK. and S'hai Bank..........	40,000	$ 125	$ 125	$2,100,000	$ 63,639.45	40/ *	121 % = $276½ [p. sh.
INSURANCES.							
Nth.-China Ins.	1,000	Tl. 2,000	Tl. 600	Tl. 252,600	Tl. 663,796.00	Tl. 75 §	Tl. 1225 ex div
Yangtsze Ins....	1,200	Tl. 350	Tl. 350	Tl. 500,488	Tl. 18,447.56	18 % §	Tl. 850 p. sh.
Union Ins. Soc.	500	$ 2,500	$ 500	$ 364,597	$ 437,688.58	$152.00 †	$1625 ,,
China Traders' Insurance....	600	$1666.66	$ 500	$ 475,000	$ 91,928.49	20% ‡	$1675 ,,
C'ton Ins. Office	10,000	$ 250	$ 50	...	...	...	$80 ,,
Chinese Ins. Co.	1,500	$ 1,000	$ 200	$ 100,378	$ 677.42	3 % ‖	$229 ex div.
HK. Fire Ins....	2,000	$ 1,000	$ 200	$ 823,842	$ 263,403.72	$75 ¶	$960 p. share
China Fire Ins.	4,000	$ 500	$ 100	$ 493,632	$ 144,535.91	18% §	$315 ,,
STEAM C'PANIES.							
HK. C. and M. Steamboat....	8,000	$ 100	$ 75	$ 135,000	$ 18,008.06	5% *	$105 ,,
MISCELLANEOUS.							
HK. & Wh'poa Dock	10,000	$ 125	$ 125	$147,563.73	$ 3,180.53	4% *	50 % prem. = [$187½ p. sh.
HK. and China Gas Co.........	5,000	£ 10	£ 10	£ 7,489	...	...	
H'kong Hotel...	2,000	$ 100	$ 100	...	...	$2½ *	$102½ ,,
China Sugar Co.	6,000	$ 100	$ 100	...	$ 5,324.71	$10 §	$170 ,,
H'kong Ice Co.	1,250	$ 100	$ 100	$ 6,250	$ 1,880.51	$10 §	$131 ,,
H'kong Bakery	600	$ 50	$ 50	...	$ 159.31	$5 §	$60 ,,
Luzon Sugar Co.	7,000	$ 100	$ 100	...	...	...	$125 ,,
LOANS.				Rates of Interest.	Payable.		
Chi. Imp., 1874	6,276	£ 100	all	8 %	June30Dec31		
,, ,, 1877	16,040	£ 100	all	8 %	Feb.28Ag.31		
,, ,, 1878	3,899	Tl. 500	all	8 %	April & Oct.		
,, ,, 1881	8,565	Tl. 500	all	8 %	Jne10&Dc.10	...	2½ % prem.
Sugar Debentures, 1880...	600	$ 500	all	8 %	June & Dec.		3 % ,,

* For half-year ended 31st Dec., 1881.—† Report issued in October, above 1st interim Bonus and Dividend for 1881.—‡ To 30th April, 1881.—§ For year 1881.—¶ For year 1880.—‖ For half year ended 30th June, 1882.

EDWARD GEORGE, *Share Broker.*

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1882.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in *cents*, and are, for Letters *per half ounce*, for Books and Patterns, *per two ounces*.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must *anything whatever* be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, Hawaii, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries NOT *in the Union.*—The chief countries *not* in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route :—

Letters,	10 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards,	3 cents each.
Registration,	10 cents.
Newspapers,	2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers,	2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, *via Torres Straits*, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2: *Via Galle*, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

	Letters per ½ oz.	Post Cards, each.	Books, Parcels and Patterns, per 2 oz.	Newspapers and Prices Current, each.	Registration.
General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, China, Japan, Siam direct (d), Cochin-China, Tonquin, and the Philippines,..............	5 (e) cents.	1 cent.	2 cents.	2 cents.	10 cents.

(d) Via Singapore, 10 cents.
(e) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, 2 cents.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c. can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., *all of the same weight*, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed, if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable articles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and the similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Local and Indian Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post *at Book Rates* between Hongkong and any of the British Post Offices in China, as well as to Japan, Macao, Pakhoi, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and India. They must not exceed the following dimensions 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, weigh more than 5lbs., nor be smaller than 3 in. by 2 in. Such parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General. In the Case of Parcels for India a declaration of contents and value is required, a printed form for which is supplied gratis. The Registration of Parcels for India and Ceylon is compulsory.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Opium, Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels are as a general rule forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. To India they are forwarded by the P. & O. and Indian Mail Packets only, to Ceylon by P. & O. only. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, unless Registered, and then only to the amount of $10.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Parcel Post to Europe, &c.*, which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows :—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of $10, in certain cases, provided :—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

NOW READY.

PRICE, $1.00

COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,

BY E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the *China Mail* Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloong shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.
6. From Pedder's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchorage.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Aglaja	4 c	Crillanovich	Aust. str.	1373	June 26	Melchers & Co.	Trieste, &c.	6th inst.
Alwine	3 c	Thiesen	Ger. str.	400	June 30	Wieler & Co.		
Amoy	4 c	Herrmann	Brit. str.	814	July 2	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Arabic	5 k	Pearne	Brit. str.	4366	June 22	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Y'hama & San F'cisco	To-day
Avoca	2 h	Wheler	Brit. str.	964	June 29	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Bombay, &c.	11th inst.
Canton	4 c	Jacques	Brit. str.	1095	May 24	Captain	San Francisco	
China	2 h	Schoer	Ger. str.	648	July 1	Yuen Fat Hong	Swatow	6th inst.
Clifton	7 c	Holt	Brit. str.	1717	June 29	Borneo Co., Limited		
Conquest	8 k	...	Brit. str.	318	Sept. 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Manila	
Dale	...	Loff	Brit. str.	644	June 14	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	
Diamante	5 h	Cullen	Brit. str.	514	July 3	Russell & Co.	Amoy and Manila	Cos'tan Dock
Fame	6 h	Stopani	Brit. str.	117	......	H.K. & W'poa Dock Co.		To-day
Gulf of Panama	8 c	Thomson	Brit. str.	1031	July 2	M. B. M. S. S. Co.	....	Tug Plying
Hainan	3 h	Mooney	Brit. str.	284	June 30	Afong & Shing Loong	Nagasaki	
Hoihow	3 h	Shaw	Brit. str.	819	July 2	Butterfield & Swire	Hoihow, &c.	
Hongkong	3 k		Brit. str.	67	April 14	Kwok Acheong & Sons		
Jiloano	...	Marquez	Span. str.	654	Dec. 19	R. Mourente		
Kaisar-i-Hind	5 c	Babot	Brit. str.	2440	July 4	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Manila	Cos'tan Dock
Li Tai	1 h	Li Ton Tac	Annam str.	1000	July 7	Captain	Europe, &c.	Mails, 7th
Marlborough	2 h	Kunath	Brit. str.	1175	June 30	Order		
Namoa	5 h	Westoby	Brit. str.	862	July 4	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Amoy	To-morrow
Nonn	3 c	Wöldel	Ger. str.	669	July 3	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Coast Ports	
Paladin	3 c	Aubin	Brit. str.	806	July 3	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Saigon	
Peking	4 c	Drewes	Brit. str.	954	July 4	Siemssen & Co.	Saigon	
Pernambuco	3 k	Hamlin	Brit. str.	634	June 13	Melchers & Co.	Shanghai	
Ping-on	...	McCaslin	Brit. str.	575	June 20	Russell & Co.	Saigon	
Remus	2 h	Watt	Brit. str.	652	June 27	Tung Kee & Co.	Hoihow, &c.	K'loon Dock
Sarpedon	5 c	Ward	Brit. str.	1591	June 3	Butterfield & Swire	Saigon	To-day
Sea Gull	8 h	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Nov. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	Singapore & Penang	
Shun-on	7 h	Blumenberg	Annam str.	136	June 7	Shun Wo Yuen		
Solway	8 k	Jarvis	Brit. str.	510	June 27	Chinese		
Sumida Maru	4 c	Hubenet	Japan. str.	820	July 2	M. B. M. S. S. Co.	Nagasaki and Kobe	7th inst.
Sunda	5 c	Cole	Brit. str.	1029	July 3	P. & O. S. N. Co.	N'saki & Yokohama	8th inst.
Yottung	2 h	Kennett	Brit. str.	286	June 23	Kwok Acheong & Sons		
Sailing Vessels								
Alexa	3 k	Robb	Brit. bqe.	425	June 29	D. M. Hutchison	New Zealand	
Alva	4 k	Souza	Portu. bqe.	632	May 20	Brandao & Co.		
Archos	2 c	Holliday	Brit. bqe.	448	June 26	Borneo Co., Limited		
C. D. Bryant	8 c	Butman	Amer. bqe.	929	June 29	Melchers & Co.		
Emblem	2 h	Roberts	Brit. sh.	1152	June 23	Captain		
Ernst	3 k	Hildebrandt	Ger. 3m. sc.	356	June 29	Wieler & Co.		
Florence Nightingale	4 k	McArthur	Brit. bqe.	464	June 20	Soy Sing		
Fortune	2 c	Soderstrom	Siam. bqe.	447	June 7	Chinese		
Friedrich	3 k	Petersen	Ger. 3m. sc.	295	June 23	Wieler & Co.		
Furness Abbey	8 c	Guest	Amer. bqe.	1083	June 28	Russell & Co.		
Gesine Brons	3 k	von Trümbach	Ger. bqe.	401	July 2	Wieler & Co.		
Grecian	8 c	Dunbar	Amer. sh.	1677	June 15	Russell & Co.	New York	
Hermine	7 c	Loungren	Swed. bqe.	289	June 14	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Hinderika	5 k	Uffken	Ger. sch.	165	June 18	Turner & Co.	Port Natal	
Hotspur	3 c	Bunje	Brit. bqe.	523	May 13	A. G. Morris	Philippines	
Ice King	8 c	Bartlett	Amer. sh.	1198	June 20	Holliday, Wise & Co.	Philippines	
Irazu	4 c	Pearce	Brit. bqe.	327	May 24	Wieler & Co.	Foochow	
Jupiter	3 k	Ulrich	Ger. bqe.	680	June 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Havre and London	
Kaisow	7 c	Gadd	Brit. bqe.	795	June 17	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Foochow, &c.	
Lucy A. Nickels	8 c	Nickels	Amer. sh.	1395	June 26	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Melrose	7 c	French	Amer. sh.	993	June 15	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Nehemiah Gibson	3 k	Bailey	Amer. bqe.	741	June 25	Order	New York	
Paul	4 c	Klisfoth	Ger. bqe.	744	June 7	Carlowitz & Co.	Hamburg	
Pei-Ho	3 k	Lambeken	Ger. bqe.	433	June 12	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Honolulu	
Pelham	7 c	Agnen	Brit. bqe.	320	June 12	Wieler & Co.		
R. T. Clayton	4 c	Davis	Am. bgtine.	240	Feb. 1	Captain	Manila	
Race Horse	3 k	Stehmeyer	Siam. bqe.	387	June 22	Siemssen & Co.		
Roderick Hay	3 k	Nicolson	Brit. bqe.	290	June 12	Turner & Co.	Pellew Islands	
Spartan	8 h	Vincent	Amer. sch.	85	April 23	W. H. Ray		
Susanne	7 c	Finke	Ger. sh.	1433	June 9	Melchers & Co.		
Valparaiso	4 k	Meyer	Ger. bqe.	486	June 13	Melchers & Co.		
Vivid	2 c	Petersen	Brit. bqe.	238	July 2	Siemssen & Co.	Tientsin	
Walls Castle	4 k	Brown	Brit. bqe.	625	June 15	Captain		
Wrecker	8 h	Henderson	Amer. lor.	60	June 19	Captain	Yap	
WHAMPOA								
Albatros		Brimnsa	Ger. sch.	216	June 30	Siemssen & Co.	Tientsin	
CANTON								
Meefoo		Petersen	Chi. str.	1284	July 2	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Yang-tsze		Lee	Brit. str.	784	July 2	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchorage.		Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Chop-sai	6	h	Chinese	gunboat	......	...	......	June 29	Ch'ang
Esk	5	k	British	gunboat	360	3	340	......	*In Reserve*
Kersaint	6	c	French	corvette	1245	...	......	July 1	de Beaumont
Lily	5	k	British	gun vessel	720	3	95	June 24	Richard Evans
Meeanee	6	k	British	military hospital	2591	...	......	......	*War Department*
Midge	5	k	British	gunboat	465	4	120	......	*In Reserve*
Tweed	5	k	British	gunboat	300	3	340	......	*In Reserve*
Victor Emanuel	5	k	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	......	......	Commodore Cuming
Wivern	5	k	British	turret-ship	......	4	350	Feb. 11	*In Reserve*
Zephyr	5	k	British	gunboat	430	4	60	June 28	Lt.-com. Pollard
At Canton									
Hai-kain			Chinese	gunboat	800	...	......	June 30	Ou Kwong-tong
Sin Hong			Chinese	gunboat	800	...	......	July 2	Young Wing-lin
Wing-poa			Chinese	gunboat	800	...	......	June 30	Lum Man-woo

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Ichang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire
Kiu Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiang-ping	360	Holmes	C. M. S. N. Co.
Kiungchow	150	Goggin	Kwok Acheong & Sons
Powan	1890	Benning, A.	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Spark	140	Hoyland	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Cary	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotsai	180	McDougall	Kwok Acheong & Sons

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	Lin Kuo-ch'ang
Chee-hing	30	2	20	Chinese
Chen-to	221	7	70	J. Stewart
Chien-jui	80	3	17	Chinese
Ching-tsing	180	6	60	F. Bessard
Chun-tung	150	2	40	Wang Tsêng-shêng
Chop-chung	300	...	...	Li Tack-hing
Chop-sai	...	...	...	Chang
Hai-ch'ang-ching	300	3	20	Wu Jui-ch'ang
Hai-king-ching	129	3	...	Chiêu Liang-chieh
Hai-tung-hung	120	...	...	Liang Yü-t'ing
Hua-shan	24	2	7	H. J. Fauuch
Li-shê	80	3	20	Chinese
Peng-chou-hai	542	4	125	Chêng Sung
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping-tye
Shen-chi	200	5	50	Ssû Tsung-t'ai
Sui-tsing	160	4	60	J. R. Murray
Tching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Tching-po	100	3	40	Wên Lin-an
Tsing-po	180	6	60	A. Garceau
Yi-hu	20	2	8	Chinese
Yü-min	24	3	7	J. Yeats

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

June 30, 1882.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Afghan	for London
Appin	for Shanghai
Breconshire	for London
Ealing	for Colonies
Ganges	for Colonies
Gervase	for Shanghai

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

June 30, 1882.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Aberdeen	British
Benalder	for London v. F'chow
Bangloe	for New York
Brutus	German
Castello	for New York v. Amoy
Chinkiang	British
Chi-yuen	Chinese
Dorset	British
El Dorado	British
Fat-choy	British
Fei-yuen	American
Fungshun	Chinese
Fuyew	Chinese
Glenearn	for London, &c.
Glenfalloch	for London v. F'chow

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Hae-san	Chinese
Hae-shin	Chinese
Hae-ting	Chinese
Hideyoshi Maru	Japanese
Hiroshima Maru	Japanese
Laertes	for London, &c.
Hankow	British
*Kaisar-i-Hind	British
Kang-chi	British
Khedive	British
Kiang-ching	Chinese
Kiang-[illegible]	Chinese
Kiang-kwan	Chinese
Lusitania	British
Lydia	for London, &c.
Minard Castle	for London v. F'chow
Newchwang	British
Rurl Maru	British
See-wo	British
Sindh	French
Sin Nanzing No. 2	British
Store Nordlake	Danish
Tonghin	German
Tunan	British
Yoritomo Maru	Japanese

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Annie M. Small	American ship
Araguda	British barque
Channel Queen	British barque
Christine	German ship
City of Halifax	British barque
Earl of Elgin	British barque
Ellen	British barque
Evangeline	British barque
Fantasie	British barque
Flodden	British barque
Gilead	Norwegian barque
Hermann	German barque
Hilda	British barque
Lady Douglas	British barque
Maggie Dixon	British barque
Norwhal	British ship
Obed Baxter	American barque
Orient	German barque
Oscar Vidal	British barque
Pearl	American barque
Perle	British barque
Pyrn	British barque
Southern Cross	American ship
St. Lawrence	British barque
Start	Norwegian barque

MEN-OF-WAR.

Sheldrake	H. M. gunboat

Printed and published by GEO. MURRAY BAIN, at the *China Mail* Office, No. 2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.